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Immunomanipulative strategies for the control of human papillomavirus associated cervical disease.

Tindle RW.

Sir Albert Sakzewski Virus Research Centre, Royal Children's Hospital,
Herston, Queensland, Australia. r.tindle@mailbox.uq.edu.au

Three vaccine strategies that target human papillomavirus (HPV) are likely to be effective in the control of HPV-associated preneoplastic and neoplastic lesions of the uterine cervix. 1. Immunotherapy for HPV-associated cervical cancer targeted at two nonstructural PV proteins expressed in cancer cells (E6 and E7). 2. Vaccines against existing HPV infection and early premalignant lesions targeted at early viral proteins expressed in suprabasal stem cells of infected anogenital epithelium. 3. Prophylactic vaccines to prevent HPV infection involving immunization with genetically engineered virus-like particles to elicit neutralizing antibody. Strategies 1 and 2 will need to evoke cytotoxic T-cell (CTL) mediated responses.

Publication Types:

- Review
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PMID: 9439762 [PubMed]

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